

Fremont Journal.

FREMONT, OHIO.

ISAAC M. KEEFER, Editor.

Friday, April 18, 1862.

The 72d Regiment in Battle.

When the news of the Pittsburgh battle first reached here, all our citizens waited with anxious solicitude to hear how the 72d conducted itself in battle, and who would be called upon to mourn for lost relatives and friends. The first news was that Col. Buckland's Brigade had been taken by surprise at 4 o'clock in the morning, while many of the men were still sleeping, others preparing their breakfast, and were terribly cut to pieces.

This was indeed sad news, and every one felt for the worst. But what came next was still worse. A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, writing from the scene of battle, charged that several Ohio Regiments, including the 72d, showed an "incurable want of efficiency," "implying cowardice to them, and that the 72d, after firing one or two rounds, fled." This was a perfect damper upon our loyal people. Faces were as long as they were at the Bull Run disaster. The general remark of those who had friends in the regiment was that they would sooner hear that they were dead than that they fled. But this depression of spirits did not last long. Some scooped at the report, while all said they should wait for further news. They had not long to wait, for next morning's mail brought the Cleveland Herald, containing the account of Mr. Treat, who was an eye-witness to what he relates. The reader will find this account in another column. Thus, the regiment was completely exonerated from the lying charges of this correspondent.

We add the following in behalf of the brave and soldierly bearing of the 72d, communicated by an officer in Maj. Gen. Walla's Division, to the Cincinnati Gazette:

"On Sunday morning, our forces along the whole line were attacked simultaneously. The 5th, 7th, 48th, 72d, 40th Ohio and 6th Iowa, occupied the advance of the right and center, and they behaved themselves nobly.

The 48th, Col. Sullivan, and 72d, Col. Buckland, fought like veterans for two hours and a half, being exposed to the musketry of three regiments of infantry, and the fire of one battery of artillery. To the 48th is placed the credit of killing Gen. Johnson, who was shot by a member of company K, while leading a charge. Col. Sullivan had an arm shattered by a musket ball, and Captain Warner was killed. These troops in the advance were all green recruits, and had never before been in engagement, and one would have supposed them veteran soldiers from their coolness and bravery. The fighting continued unabated Sunday, and Ohio was represented, and creditably too, during the whole day."

If any thing further was wanting to contravert the statement of the lying whelp of the Tribune, it is furnished by the loss of about one tenth of the entire regiment, and a still greater proportion of the regiment which was actually engaged. It is very seldom that so large a loss is sustained in an action as this, although many regiments in this battle suffered more than the 72d. All honor to our gallant boys.

LATER.—Colonel Buckland in a letter to Mrs. B. received yesterday noon, speaking of his brigade says:

"We held our position for over two hours, and until all the rest of the line had been driven back, and we were ordered to fall back. The 72d has covered itself with glory."

Killed and Wounded, of the 72d Regiment.

Below will be found the names of all the killed and wounded of the 72d Regiment, at the battle of Pittsburgh, that have reached us:

Killed.—Lt. Col. Canfield.

Capt. Michael Wegstein, Co. H.

Wounded, and in MOUND CITY HOSPITAL.

Company D.—John Bean, John Carbaugh and John Frye.

Company E.—Isaac Hoffman.

Company G.—Henry Leach, and Walker Richmond.

Company K.—Edwin Beach.

IS DETAINED AT FADUCAH.

Company H.—Sam. Vorhes, Fred. Frank.

Company K.—Thomas Higgins.

Company H.—Fred. Frank.

IN CINCINNATI.

Company B.—Sergt. James Richey, Sergt. H. C. Barney, Corporal Z. S. Farrand and Wm. H. Haeckeberry.

Company E.—Corporal O. J. Harris, Emanuel Pink, Wm. Buffington, Corporal John Lodge.

Company G.—Corporal Wm. H. McEnally and Johnathan Taylor.

Company K.—John J. Dugan.

Company I.—Joseph Smith.

TAKEN PRISONER BY THE ENEMY.

Sergeant John B. Rice, Assistant Surgeon Knell.

Chaplain Poe.

Chester A. Buckland, of Company B, wounded in the leg.

David Knell.

1st Lieut. Clifford, of Company A, wounded in the shoulder, and several others, principally wounded soldiers, whose names have not been learned.

Major Lemoy Crockett was taken prisoner on Friday, previous to the battle.

CATERS.

A letter from Capt. C. G. Eaton, to his wife in Clyde, states the loss of Company A, at 4 o'clock, 13 wounded, and three—William Weeks, S. K. Dwight and Edwin Reynolds—missing.

A telegraphic dispatch from Dr. L. Q. Rawson at Cincinnati, to his wife, contains the following: "Kegene Rawson is well. Lt. Gifford badly wounded or sick. Jacob Deuler dead."

By the politeness of M. P. Bean, of the Messenger, we are permitted to copy the following despatch:

CINCINNATI, April 16, 1862.

M. P. BEAN.—C. Whitmore, Jacob Furry, are dead. Wm. Allen dangerously wounded. There are eight others killed, wounded and missing of the 72d regiment, which I learn from a private.

C. POWERS.

"We think these names should read C. Whitmore and Jacob H. Furry."

A despatch received by Dr. Harkness of Bellevue from Quartermaster Harkness of the 72d, states that himself and Col. R. P. Buckland are safe and well.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette states that the loss of the 72d is killed, wounded and missing, about one hundred.

LATER.—Dr. Harkness telegraphed S. Buckland from Cincinnati, yesterday afternoon:

"The following were the names of the killed: E. A. Barnes, E. T. Baker, S. Johnson, A. Conner, J. Gray, J. Conington and J. Patterson. I will hunt them up and report the bad cases."

STILL LATER.

Lieut. A. H. Rice, has just returned here, reporting that Surgeon Rice and Chester A. Buckland, are not prisoners. "Over" wounded prisoners were mostly recovered.

For a full list of killed and wounded, see the letter from our correspondent on the next page.

A letter from Baltimore to the Washingtonian, dated the 14th, contains the following: "Maryland will accept the 'unconditional surrender' of the President. It is a great point gained in that people will stand and discuss the subject of slavery now, which they have not done for 50 years."

"I believe we haven't been whipped since 1781," said Mr. Winchell the other day to an acquaintance who asked him the news. But the Southern based of the Confederate whipping was a different matter. "We haven't been whipped since 1781," said Mr. Winchell the other day to an acquaintance who asked him the news. But the Southern based of the Confederate whipping was a different matter. "We haven't been whipped since 1781," said Mr. Winchell the other day to an acquaintance who asked him the news. But the Southern based of the Confederate whipping was a different matter.

Slavery Abolished in the District.

The bill for the immediate abolishment of Slavery in the District of Columbia, has passed both Houses of Congress by an affirmative vote of more than two-thirds in either branch.—Senate—Yeas 29; Nays 14. House—Yeas 30; Nays 9.

Every Republican member of either House, who was present when the vote was taken, voted Yeas.

Messrs. Browne and Sheffield of Rhode Island, who were elected to the House on the "Spring Union ticket" in opposition to Republicans—both voted Yeas.

Messrs. Thomas of Massachusetts, and Harrison of Ohio—who were elected to the House as conservative Republicans on Union tickets—both voted Yeas.

Mr. Fisher of Delaware—who was elected to the House by the united vote of the Bell-Everett Unionists and the Republicans—voted Yeas.

Messrs. English and Loomis of Conn.—who were elected to the House as Democrats—voted Yeas. (They had probably heard from the recent Connecticut Election.)

Messrs. Edwards Haight and Moses F. Odell of New York, elected as Democrats—both voted Yeas.

Messrs. Warren P. Noble and Vallandigham, from Ohio, elected as Democrats, both voted Nays. But as nothing better was expected from these worthies, nobody is disappointed.

Of the thirty-eight Democrats from the Free States, but twenty-one said No to this bill.

The telegraph states that the President has signed the bill, and that it is now a law. No African Slavery in the District of Columbia! Well, the world does move.

Retrenchment in Ohio.

The auditor of state, Mr. Taylor, has made an elaborate report to the Legislature, showing how retrenchment may be made in state, county and township taxes, and he appends these estimates as the result of such reduction:

General revenue	\$254,549 55
School fund	178,427 58
County purposes	141,431 50
Buildings	24,265 50
Road	32,182 00
Land	251,224 50
Interest on bonds	100,000 00
Special tax including volunteer levy	333,628 46
Interest on bonds	400,000 00
Local school tax	832,246 81
City and village taxes	946,341 41
Total	\$2,117,282 31

The Legislature should not fail to cut down these figures every two or three years, and the above estimate. The Federal levy of taxes must necessarily be very heavy, and state, county, city, village and township expenses should be largely retrenched in order to enable the people to bear the burden of the war for the Union has imposed upon them.—Cleveland Herald.

It seems to us that there might be many thousands of dollars saved to the Treasury of Ohio, if the Legislators now in session, were to pay attention to the Constitution of the state, and not in violation of that instrument, vote to have an extra session. While talking about retrenchment, permit us to ask how much has it cost the state by the Legislature adjourning over for three years every two or three weeks? Who cannot our Legislature wisdom correct such abuses and prevent the squandering of the people's money? Wherever retrenchment can be made let it be done.

Congressional Apportionment.

The following table shows the number of members assigned to each State, according to the apportionment bill just passed:

1850	'60	1850	'60
Alabama	7	Michigan	4
Arkansas	2	Minnesota	2
California	2	Mississippi	2
Connecticut	4	New Jersey	5
Delaware	1	New York	11
Florida	1	North Carolina	8
Georgia	8	Ohio	21
Illinois	14	Pennsylvania	25
Indiana	11	Rhode Island	2
Iowa	4	Texas	4
Kansas	1	Virginia	11
Kentucky	10	West Virginia	3
Louisiana	4	Wisconsin	3
Maine	6	Wyoming	1
Massachusetts	11	10 Wisconsin	3
Mississippi	2	Total	298 241

This table is interesting as showing the rise of the Northwestern States in power and influence. Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin and Wisconsin, all gain largely in their representation. The older Free States lose or have to maintain their old proportion. Of the Southern States, the only one that gains are Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana. South Carolina's representation has fallen to four members—two less than the young Free State of Iowa.

Connecticut Election.

The returns of the Connecticut election are all in but two small towns, which can hardly give a dozen majority either way. Buckingham, Republican Union Governor, has 9,004 majority. Senate, 21 Republican Union to 0 Democrats. House, 181 Republican Union to 56 Democrats; 1 to be heard from. Buckingham's majority is about 7,000 larger than it was last year.

By the way, the Messenger does not appear to have heard that elections have been held in New Hampshire and Connecticut.

Last week's Messenger occupies a column in endeavoring to show that the squelching out of the "straight" in this Township and Corporation, at the late election, wasn't much of a defeat after all. It puts in mind of the story of the old sinner and Noah in the time of the flood, which runs in this way: After it had been raining several days, and the highest hills were covered with water, one of Noah's neighbors was standing on a high knoll near the ark, with the water up to his chin, begging Noah to take him in. Noah told him that he could not, that it was contrary orders. "Well," replied the applicant, "go to thunder with your old boat, it isn't such a shower any way!"

Missouri Election.

The St. Louis Democrat of the 8th says the election of the day previous was a complete triumph of the Union ticket in city and county; so man with the snell of secession on his garments was elected.

Gene Over.

The Hon. Wm. S. Grobeck voted yesterday the whole Republican ticket.—Cin. Enquirer, 8th.

Sensible man. When a few more such men as Grobeck leave your old bulk of a party what will become of you? You are fast sitting down to the vanguard type. When you get to that you will be sailing under your true colors.

Assistance for the 72d Regiment.

A meeting was held at Richard Hall on the evening of the 10th, to consider the propriety of sending assistance to the 72d Regiment.—After some interchange of opinions, the meeting concluded to send Dr. Clair and Major Beach to the scene of the battle, to render such aid as they could, and report what further assistance was needed, if any. They left the evening of the 11th, and were heard from, since which time they have not been heard from.

Dr. L. Q. Rawson left the next morning for Cincinnati, where he will render such aid as he can, and report to our wounded soldiers brought there as may be required.

The Ladies Soldiers Aid Society also forwarded a large box of Hospital Stores, and other necessary articles for the regiment.

The Society also sent a similar box to the 5th Ohio Regiment at Winchester.

The President's recommendation for Thanksgiving in view of the late national victories, was duly observed by our churches on Sunday.

THE BATTLE OF PITTSBURG LANDING.

The following account of the Battle of Pittsburgh Landing, taken from the Cleveland Herald, is a most interesting and valuable contribution to the knowledge of the battle.

All the accounts of the terrible struggle at Pittsburgh Landing hitherto published consist merely of a general view of the battle and its results, without giving details of the experiences of individual regiments.

From Mr. Charles Treat, who was with the 72d Regiment, and brought home to Medina the body of his brother-in-law, Lieut. Col. Canfield of that regiment, killed in the first day's battle, we have obtained some interesting particulars of the prominent share taken by the 72d Regiment in the desperate struggle of Sunday morning.

The 72d was chiefly raised in Sandusky county, with a part of a company from Medina. It was commanded by Col. Ralph P. Buckland of Fremont, with Lieut. Col. Herman Canfield of Medina, and Major Leroy Crockett, of Tiffin. Col. Buckland had been promoted to the position of Acting Brigadier General, while Lieut. Col. Canfield was in command of the regiment.

On the Friday previous to the battle Major Crockett fell into the hands of the enemy, leaving Lieut. Col. Canfield the only mounted officer.

The capture of Major Crockett was effected under the following circumstances: On Friday morning he took the regiment out to drill on the parade ground about a mile from the camp. He was unarmed at the time, no enemy being supposed to be near. Whilst drilling, firing was heard in the direction of the pickets, and the regiment was taken out to the picket line. About fifteen or twenty rebel cavalry were in sight, who retreated slowly, followed by Col. H. on the heels of the pickets. At a short distance they met a body of about two hundred rebel cavalry, and the company at once drew up in line and commenced firing. Acting Brigadier General Buckland at this moment came up to the regiment and ordered Companies A and B to the relief of Co. H; Col. Canfield also came up with about a hundred and fifty cavalry.

The relieving force were met by another body of rebel cavalry who engaged Co. B. Major Crockett was riding from Co. H to Co. B, accompanied by four privates, when a body of rebel cavalry swept down upon him and took the privates prisoner. Three of the privates were secured, but the fourth escaped by getting behind a tree, although not until he was wounded by a pistol shot in the neck. Major Crockett attempted to escape, but the rebels closed on him, firing all the time. When last seen he had fallen forward on the neck of his horse, with the rebels closing in on him. A rebel prisoner, taken afterwards, said that his captain had told him they had taken the Major prisoner and started him off to the rear.—He is therefore probably alive, and perhaps unwounded.

THE POSITION ON SUNDAY MORNING.

On the west side of the Tennessee is a small creek, which rises somewhere in the direction of Corinth, flows near the Tennessee above Pittsburgh and then makes a sweep to the west, returning to the river and emptying into it below Pittsburgh Landing. The road from the Landing strikes out in a westerly direction until nearly reaching the creek, when it turns more to the south and crosses the creek in the direction of Corinth. The stream is generally fordable, but a couple of bridges had been built by men under the charge of Col. Canfield, over which a portion of our troops were to cross when the expected march on Corinth should take place. Along each side of the road between the Landing and the creek were stationed numerous regiments. The 72d Ohio with the 70th Ohio, Col. Cockerell, and the 49th Ohio, Col. Sullivan, forming Buckland's Brigade of Sherman's Division, were stationed on the north side of the road, the 72d being directly opposite the elbow formed by the road in turning towards the Landing. The 40th Illinois, 6th Iowa, and another regiment were beyond the 72d, and at the rear, on the morning of the fight was a detachment of Illinois Cavalry, sent to take the place previously occupied by a detachment of the 5th Ohio Cavalry. Buckland's Brigade was not supported by any other troops in the rear. The camp was in an "X" shape opening, and towards the front and sides were thicker woods.

Early on Sunday morning scattering firing was heard in the direction of Prentiss' Division, which soon came nearer. Shortly before eight o'clock the 70th Ohio was called out, formed in line and advanced firing. The 72d immediately formed in line in front of the 70th and advanced toward the creek. They had marched about twenty rods to the brink of a hollow when they saw the enemy's infantry not twenty rods distant, firing the ravine and coming down over the opposite ridge. They had crossed the creek on the bridges built for the march of our army, and came in unobserved on our forces. The opposing forces immediately drew up in line of battle fronting each other, and about twenty rods distance, and commenced a heavy fire of musketry.

The execution was murderous. At every volley our men fell in numbers, and the effect on the enemy was at least equally great. The wounded, as fast as they fell, were taken to the rear of the regimental camp and placed on hay that had been hastily strewn on the ground for their reception. Seventy-five of the severely wounded of the 72d were counted by Mr. Treat this lying soon after the fight had commenced. The numerous dead lay as they fell, being as rapid as the musketry could load and fire. Neither side gave any sign of retreating, both parties fighting with desperation. At the end of that time the firing ceased on both sides and the enemy fell back for some ammunition. The 72d stood their ground and during the cessation of hostilities were furnished with fresh supplies of ammunition.

After a rest of about fifteen minutes the enemy again came up to within gunshots, and this time with a vastly increased force.—The struggle was short but desperate. Col. Canfield, of the 72d, fell about the close of the first attack, and the regiment was left without a field officer. Under those disheartening circumstances, and pressed upon by an overwhelming and constantly increasing force, the regiment fell back slowly, taking their wounded with them. On reaching the line of tents there was an attempt to make a stand, but the enemy were in too great number, and the retreat was slowly kept up until reaching the ground about midway between the camp and the creek in its rear.

Have the 72d was joined by the 40th Illinois, and the two regiments fought desperately until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the tide became unturnable and our forces retreated across the creek in the direction of the Tennessee.

The 72d fought under many disadvantages, and their officers and men showed a most gallant and heroic courage. The struggle was long and desperate, and the regiment was badly cut up. Our informant could get at no correct estimate of the killed and wounded, but the list will be undoubtedly very large. Of the share taken by the regiment in the Monday's fight he could not speak, not being with them at that time, but with their field officers gone, several of their Company officers and men scattered and cut off from joining the regiment, and a large list of killed and wounded, it is probable that the 72d did not take a prominent part in the fight on Monday.

CAPTURE OF THE WOUNDED.

When the regiment was compelled to retire from before the superior force of the enemy, the wounded were placed in wagons, and accompanied by Surgeon Rice, Assistant Surgeon Knell—who had been wounded in the arm—Chaplain Poe and some privates, went towards the ravine with the intention of following it to the creek, and then crossing the creek to the rear of the enemy's position. The whole train and its escort taken prisoners, quartermaster Harkness, being in advance, and mounted, probably escaped, as he was not seen with the prisoners collected off the field. The names and number of the wounded thus taken prisoners are not known, but among them were private David Kaul, brother of the Assistant Surgeon, private Chester A. Buckland, of Co. B, wounded in the leg, 1st Lieut. Clifford, of Co. H, wounded in the shoulder. Capt. Wegstein, of Co. H, was killed by a Minie ball, which struck under the chin and passed out through the back of the head.

FALL OF LIEUT. COL. CANFIELD.

During the first fight with the enemy, Colonel Canfield continually rode up and down the line of his regiment, cheering on his men. Just at the close of the first fight, as he was in the act of turning to ride back along the line, a Minie ball entered his breast through the right arm hole of the vest, passed along the whole breadth of the breast, breaking the bone along the whole distance, penetrating the right lung, and then passed out on the left side, tearing a ghastly hole. He fell from his horse, and was carried to the rear by some of the men, who placed him on some hay strewn in the rear of the Field Officer's tent. Mr. Treat joined him and assisted the surgeons in examining the wound. Captain Eaton, who was too sick to participate in the action, assisted in the examination. Some light was placed on the wound. He lay apparently dead until about five o'clock, when he opened his eyes and said with difficulty:—"Right lung; bleeding inwardly." As soon as the retreat was commenced he was placed on a stretcher and taken by Mr. Treat, the Sergt. Major, and two privates, into the ravine. They followed the line of the ravine amid a hail storm of bullets that rattled all around them until a gully was reached that partially protected them.—Here they were joined by 2d Lieut. Fisher, of Co. B, who had been separated from his Company in the retreat. Finding they were cut off from their regiment by the enemy, the little party followed the gully to the creek, which they forded at one place, crossed at another place on a log, and on another on a temporary bridge, wading through mud until they reached the Tennessee. They were then taken to the Landing, and Crump's Landing. Here they lay all night, which was pitchy dark, in a storm of rain, thunder and lightning. Mr. Treat and his companions kept the rain off the wounded Colonel's face by holding out a blanket over him all night. On this, and throughout the two terrible days, Mr. Treat, who is quite young, showed a bravery, devotion and thoughtfulness that could not be excelled.

About fifty men of various regiments, most of them sick and wounded, were on the river bank all night, having escaped from the battle, and were taken to the Landing, and Crump's Landing. About noon he became partially unconscious, and died at nearly 7 o'clock on Monday evening. Before he became unconscious he inquired repeatedly of the privates who attended him, and once said the remark: "I have faced the enemy and died." A little before his death Mr. Treat informed him that he had won the victory, and that his regiment had his hand, as if to show that he understood.

Mrs. Canfield had been stopping at Paducah and came up in the steamer T. J. Patten with her little boy, intending to give her husband a pleasant surprise. After passing Crump's Landing Monday evening she learned that her husband was there dangerously wounded. On reaching Pittsburgh Landing she forced her way through all obstacles, and entered her husband's tent, where he lay unconscious. She held him in her arms, and he said, "Before another week closes, the tragedy may have been enacted and I would have been a Confederate soldier." She said that she was a Christian, and that she was a member of the Episcopal Church, and on his death bed expressed a desire to be buried in the cemetery, and that he had a family and friends, and a request that his body should be sent to his home for interment. He was 40 years of age when he fell.

Gov. Tod to Ohio Soldiers.

COLUMBUS, April 13.—Dispatch to Ohio troops, care of Gen. Halleck, Pittsburgh Landing:

To the Ohio soldiers engaged in the recent great battle near Pittsburgh Landing:

In behalf of the loyal citizens of the State you love so much, I tender their profound thanks for the gallantry, courage and endurance you have displayed.

Thank God, from the best information in our possession, we are able to claim that Ohio's soldiers all did their duty. Those yet in the field we are sanguine will avenge the death of their brave comrades who fell on the 6th and 7th. On then, gallant volunteers of Ohio, and win new laurels for our State. With one heart, the friends you left at home are caring, as Ohio mothers, wives and sisters, fathers and brothers know how to care for their sick and wounded husbands, sons and brothers.

(Signed) DAVID TOD, Governor.

Care of the Ohio Wounded.

COLUMBUS, April 13.

I am most happy to announce to the relatives and friends of the Ohio forces engaged in the recent great battle near Pittsburgh Landing, that the most ample and complete arrangements have been made for the care of the wounded. They will be promptly removed on steamboats to Cincinnati, where ample hospital accommodations have been provided. The boats will commence arriving to-morrow. Committees appointed to look after the sick and wounded are advised to await their arrival at Cincinnati.

DAVID TOD, Governor.

The weather is beautiful. The warm rain of yesterday was timely and acceptable.

From Pittsburgh Landing.

NEW YORK, April 14.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Enquirer, after being captured by the rebels at Pittsburgh Landing, and afterwards escaped, has arrived at Cairo. He states our loss as 4,000 killed and 15,000 wounded. The battle lasted 12 hours and a half on Sunday and eight hours on Monday. We captured all but two or three of their cannon, including the famous Washington artillery of New Orleans.

CINCINNATI, April 14.—Special to the Journal from Cairo says: Beauregard called a council of war of all the best rebel generals, before the battle of Pittsburgh. There were present: Pillow, Floyd, Breckinridge, Harts, Bragg, Cheatham, Sidney Johnson, and Bushrod Johnson, the rebel Provisional Governor of Kentucky, and a few other gentlemen. The following policy was fixed on. If they beat us they would follow up and drive us north as far possible. If beaten, they would withdraw their forces from the Border States, and make a desperate stand in the Gulf States.

Van Dorn did not reach Corinth till the fight was over. It is now believed by persons latest from Pittsburgh, that the rebel force in action was sixty-five thousand. The Ninth Illinois regiment could count 200 effective men on Monday morning: Eleventh Illinois, 45, and 12th Iowa but 17. Gentlemen from Pittsburgh, report the wounded well provided for in transports and barracks. No battle was expected for some days, as heavy rains had made the roads impassable for artillery and wagons.

ST. LOUIS, April 15.—Several gentlemen connected with the army at Pittsburgh arrived here yesterday. Among them is Capt. Legrow, of Gen. Grant's Staff, who is bearer of Gen. Grant's official report of the battle at Pittsburgh. They left the army on Friday night.

FRIDAY, April 15.—Halleck arrived at Pittsburgh on Friday, and immediately assumed command of the army.

Gen. Grant in his official report estimates our loss at 1,500 killed and 3,500 wounded. The loss of the enemy in killed and left on the field is greater than ours in wounded. An estimate cannot be made, as many must have been sent to Corinth. The loss of artillery was great, many pieces being disabled by the enemy's shot, some losing all their horses and many men. Not less than 200 horses were killed.

CINCINNATI, April 15.—The Commercial has information from a reliable man who left the battle ground on Thursday evening. He estimates our loss in killed 1,200 to 1,500; wounded 3,500 to 4,000, and missing 2,500. The rebels lost more killed than we did, and not so many wounded. About 1,000 unwounded rebel prisoners were taken, and up to the time he left 2,000 rebels had been buried.

The rebel army has its outposts at the foot of Pea Ridge, extending eight miles from Corinth. The advance of the Federal troops are eight miles from Pittsburgh, leaving a space of only two miles between the opposing armies. A battle may be brot on at any moment. We have the strongest assurance that our army is ready for the encounter.

Our troops re-took on Monday, the batteries lost on Sunday, and captured 12 pieces from the enemy. The rebels were so confident of their ability to hold our camp, which they took on Sunday, that, with a single exception, they did not destroy them.

On Tuesday, Beauregard sent a flag of truce, requesting permission to bury his dead, and saying: "Owing to the heavy reinforcements you received on Sunday night and Monday, and the fatigue of my men, I deemed it prudent to retire and not renew the battle." The permission was not granted. The bearer of the flag admitted that Beauregard received a slight wound in the left arm.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—A dispatch to the Secretary of War from Gen. Wool, dated Fort Monroe, 12, says the Merrimack has been stationary near Sewall's Point all day but in plain view.

The following dispatch was received by the Secretary of War:

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, HUNTSVILLE, Ala. April 11.

After a forced march of incredible difficulty, leaving Fayetteville yesterday, my advance guard entered Huntsville this a. m. The city was completely taken by surprise. No one considering the march practicable. We captured 200 prisoners, 15 locomotives, a large number of cars, telegraph apparatus and office, and two southern mails.

We have at last succeeded in cutting the great artery of railway communication between Southern States. (Signed) O. M. MITCHELL, Brig. Gen.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The following dispatch has been received by the Secretary of War, dated Nashville, Tennessee, April 14: On Saturday morning two expeditions were started for Huntsville, on the cars—under Col. Sill, of the 34th Ohio, west—under Stevens, the Junction of the Chattanooga, with the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, at which point they seized 3,000 of the enemy's stores, without firing a shot. Col. Sill captured five locomotives and a large amount of rolling stock.

Another expedition under Col. Turchin, of the 19th Ill., went west and arrived at Deaturine in time to save the Railroad bridge which was in flames.

Gen. Mitchell now holds 100 miles of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad.

Official War Bulletin.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 11.

The Sec'y of War makes public acknowledgment to the Governors of Ohio and Indiana, and the Board of Trade of Pittsburgh Pa., for their prompt offers of assistance for the relief of the officers and soldiers wounded in the great battle on the Tennessee river. Their offers have been accepted. It is understood that similar humane and patriotic services have been tendered by other cities, and state authorities, and which have not been reported to the Department, but are thankfully acknowledged.

(Signed) EDWARD M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

On Friday, about 800 of the 12th New York volunteers on picket duty, were attacked by a rebel regiment, but after a volley from the 12th, the rebels retreated having several killed and wounded. Later in the day, the rebels advanced in considerable numbers from another point, driving in our entire pickets and burning a dwelling which had been used by our troops. During both skirmishes we had three men wounded. The 67th and 68th Penn. regiments had a skirmish with the enemy on Friday, in which they had two killed and four wounded.

A balloon was sent up from the rebel lines this morning, for the first time. The weather and roads are improving.

From Fort Monroe.

Fort Monroe, April 14.—A flag of truce went up to Craney Island this morning and brought back two Norfolk papers. They were taken to headquarters, and although containing the important information of the unconditional surrender of Fort Palaski, an effort was made in accordance with the policy that prevails here, to keep even good news from the representatives of the press. I am, however, able to give you the substance of the glorious news, as published in the Savannah Republican. That paper says, substantially, that it learns with deep regret that after a gallant defense against guns mostly superior, that Fort Palaski surrendered at 2 p. m. yesterday, (11th.)

Corporal Law of the Palaski Guards, who did not leave Fort Thunderbolt until after the flag was hoisted down, brings the intelligence of the successful event.

The surrender was unconditional. Seven large breeches were made in the South wall by the Federal battery of eight Parrott guns at King's Landing. All the Barbettes guns on that side were dismounted, also 30 of the Casemate guns, leaving but one gun bearing on that point. A clear breach was made in the magazine. The balls used were conical, and were propelled with such force that they went clear thro' the walls at nearly every fire. Colonel Olmsted, who was in command, telegraphed the previous evening that none could stand upon the ramparts for a single moment, and that over 1,000 large shells exploded within the fort. The Republican publishes the above as a postscript to a part of its edition, and makes no comments nor gives any particulars as to the number of men and officers in the fort at the time of the surrender. It says, however, none of its defenders were killed, and but 4 wounded.

From New Mexico.

DEVER CITY, April 7th, via Galesburg, April 9.—Information from New Mexico, states that on the 26th, Col. Slough, with 1,800 men reached Apache Pass. He advanced, consisting of three companies of cavalry, had an engagement some distance beyond this, with 200 rebel cavalry, taking 57 prisoners. The federal loss was four killed and 11 wounded.

At Pigeon's Ranch, fifteen miles from Santa Fe, on the 28th, Col. Slough met a force of eleven hundred Texans, strongly posted at the month. A cannon fight began about noon; Colonel Slough engaging them in front with seven companies. Mj. Chivington, with four companies attacked them in the rear. This latter force succeeded in driving the rebel guard away from their supply train, which was captured and burned. They also captured one cannon and spiked it. The fight continued desperately until four o'clock, when it ceased by mutual consent. Col. Slough withdrew his force to the Creek 4 miles distant. The Federal loss, 3 officers and 20 privates killed, and from 40 to 50 wounded. The rebel loss not known.

A communication between Col. Slough and Canby is continually kept up.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 14.—The mail from Fort Union has arrived and brings the confirmation of the battle at Apache Pass, the main features of which were given in a dispatch from Denver City.

Our force numbered 1,850, and the Texans 1,800. Our loss in killed, wounded and missing 150. The enemy acknowledged their loss to be 340 to 400 in killed and wounded. We captured 93 prisoners, 13 of whom are officers. We also captured and burned a train of 64 wagons loaded with provisions and ammunition, killing 200 mules belonging to the train, which were too poor to be driven away.

The Texans attacked our battery four times, the last time coming within forty feet of the guns, and were repulsed with a heavy loss.

Our forces are encamped at Bernal Springs, 40 miles south of Fort Union.—The Texas fell back to Santa Fe. Colonel Canby, with the regulars and Kit Carson's regiment, is reported near Albuquerque, within 3 days march of Col. Slough. The Texans were led by Col. Scurry.

Col. Steele is reported on the Jornada with reinforcements for the enemy.

The Mountain Department.

WHEELING, April 10.

E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

General Milroy is in possession of Monterey and Grabbellton. The enemy's mounted scouts are all in sight of Monterey.—Their rear guard was driven back by our troops. They are reported forfying themselves east of the Shenandoah mountains. (Signed) J. C. FREMONT, Major-General Commanding.

The Tennessee.

To the Secretary of War:

FORTRESS MONROE, April 11.—The Merrimack, Jamestown, Yorktown, and several gun boats and tugs, appeared before Newport News and Sewall's Point. The only damage done was the capture of three small vessels, one empty and one loaded with coal. (Signed) J. E. WOOL.

To E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The Merrimack came down towards the Monitor and Stevens, who fired four or five rounds, and the Merrimack one, when she and the monitors returned to Craney Island. (Signed) J. E. WOOL.

The Ball Opened at Fort Pillow.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The Secretary of the Navy has received the following: CAIRO, April 15.—The flotilla has been within three-quarters of a mile of Fort Pillow, and then returning, took up a position two miles further up. The rebel gunboats escaped below the Fort. Two mortar-boats were in position and had opened fire. This was up to six o'clock last evening. Gen. Pope